

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY.

The Mexican War.

In our relations with Mexico this same policy has involved us in the other alternative, and plunged us into a war as perplexing as it was unnecessary. Oregon was fairly ours to begin with, and Texas to the Nueces. Beyond these bounds our own statements were divided as to our title. Yet in both cases the Administration went for 54 40 as our "clear and unquestionable" right.—It is no part of our purpose to extenuate the wrongs which Mexico has done us. Miserable Mexico, priest-ridden and robbed, has been groping in darkness for three hundred years, under the name of a Christian community, but in all that time has made no progress; for she has been guided not by the light of revelation from above, but by superstitions from beneath. Our object is only to find out *what she is*, as a free and Bible nation, with the right of possessing the high and fertile lands of the "Cave of the Golden Cliffs," and to give her what is right, and can afford not only to be just but generous, charitable, nay, compassionate to her. Although Mexico claims the whole of Texas as hers, yet if we had confined our pretensions, or at least our armies, within the boundaries of Texas proper, there would have been no war. There is very little question about this, in the minds of intelligent men. The settlers along the left bank of the Rio Grande had never taken any part in the Texas revolt. They were Mexicans, as loyal to that government as any other portions of the nation, and although Texas spread her declaration of independence to the Rio Grande, it was never with the approbation of the people of its banks, nor in fact did real independence ever extend there for one moment. The absolute boundary of all sympathy within Texas independence was probably the river. Texas ended midway between the Nueces and the Rio Grande. A just nation could take forcible possession of more than its *unquestionable* rights, if more than its *unquestionable* rights are *in his* own opinion. This is which is doubtful he will leave to negotiation or arbitration. If we had been guided by the same rule, our armies would have crossed the Nueces and then our interests and honor, and the peace of the world would have been preserved. Instead of this, we marched our army to the utmost verge of a questionable claim, and not content with that, planted our cannon in such a manner as to control, or in effect take possession of, a city to which we did not pretend to have any claim.—What boots it that in this position our General was ordered to be circumspect, and to declare that he came on a mission of peace only. His actions were hostile, irritating,

gained for nothing, and perhaps have collected our indemnity besides. Turn which way we will, therefore; let our fleets and armies be as valiant as they may; inevitable defeat and disgrace are in the very nature of the case before us. The whole affair must come to just such a result as would have ensued had we invaded and conquered Texas ten years ago, and compelled Mexico to give Texas up to us, for the consideration of the money due from her and five or ten millions of new dollars to be paid by us. Here then are we in a most perplexing dilemma. Our little army has covered itself with honor, but not under the declaration of war, nor after the invasion of Mexico. Under the declaration of war we have invaded Mexico and blockaded her ports, and have no other hold on the rest of the world, and with ourselves among the ports. Now, resting in a quandary, we perform such an exploit as opening the port of Matamoros to yankee goods, in despite of Mexican revenue laws, hoping, by shewing that free trade makes cheap goods, to corrupt the people into rebellion,—not telling them that the same vicious policy prevails here. This singular blockade, to establish free intercourse, we hope to carry into all the ports of our empire. We look also wishfully for another revolution in Mexico, which will put some one at the head of affairs who will help us out of the scrape; and we proclaim to Mexican aspirants, through our government newspaper, that we war only "against the *war party* in Mexico" thus rendering the United States an appendage to an opposition faction in our enemy's councils. California we can invade without waiting for factions to help us. In her boundless wilds there are, in truth, but few people of whom to make factions in resistance of our arms. The only army of the West is a Western army is barely marching, towards the Santa Fe, which, to our amazement, upon finding belongs to us; or at least, that consistency compels us to *say so*, because it is on the left bank of the same brave river, which was the boundary of the Texian declaration. If Yucatan could only be brought to declare her independence, making the same river the Northern boundary of her declaration, why then, by annexing Yucatan, we should hold all Mexico by the same sort of title under which we claim Santa Fe. But this claim is in contradiction to that upon which we rely in treating with Texas, viz., that she has for years maintained her independence and governed herself. Santa Fe has never maintained or declared its independence for an hour; and

plutanthropy and religion. War has been the curse of mankind; and this detestable Mexican war is the present curse and shame of two nations, and the dishonour of the United States. Enlightened men of our influence will bless Mexico, if it is ex-
erted peacefully. The Bible men will, and by, reach the Mexican border in the tide of their emigration, and flow over among her people, carrying the intelligence of the Gospel. Before the Mexican Americans must be reformed, and made like the aboriginal races of America, or the negroes of the free States. Americanism is a principle, not a locality. Whoever adopts our principles is an American in the best sense, wherever he may dwell. The grand American principles of liberty and individual right will be maintained. We will not stop there, but go on to conquer all Mexico, and all the nations of America; whether to be added to our Union or not is comparatively little in

EMIGRATION INTO VIRGINIA.—The emigration from Western New York and the New England States into the northern part of Virginia is very large. Fairfax county is coming fast into the possession of settlers like these. Other portions of the State are also likely to be rescued in a similar manner. "It is a singular spectacle," says the Richmond Republic, "which Virginia now presents; the departure of her own sons to other lands, and the immigration of the hordes of citizens of other States. For years has she been drained of the flower of her youthful population, leaving their place to be supplied by negroes who seem to place a higher value upon the advantages which they have surrendered."

principles of morality to be found? I think not answer, in the new Testament. The Christian brotherhood, in order to effect a closer union between religion and politics, have too long been estranged and in variance. There is a sort of division of labor in society, which is anything but satisfactory and encouraging. We have one class of men to carry on governments and to transact the business of the world, and another to do our religious and morality. Hence our wise men are not good, and our good men are not wise. I make this as a general remark, subject, of course, to exceptions and qualifications. The wise men of our country are usually not good. They are not grossed in the pursuit of wealth, of social and political success; they are developing the industrial resources of the country, and adding to its material wealth. The ends they pursue are not high.

to have received and laid up still more in the time, and we shall not contradict you if we are as strenuous as you in the matter. We are a fuller reward, but should be secured a larger reward. But do not cling to the fatal mistake that industry is never prospered.

Look back over the career of nine-tenth of the rich men among us, and you will find they commenced life as poor men, and that the foundation of their fortune was saving a portion of the scanty proceeds of their daily toil. *Afterwards*, they were enabled to procure property more rapidly by the help of that they acquired, but they began with little savings, and could never have succeeded otherwise. We are not holding up these men as models to be imitated, but to show the man to heap up riches as grovelling and despicable. But few men can be truly independent or great, unless they have some property, and a man can innocently take upon himself the

MISSIONARY MEETING.—A farewell mission meeting was held, on Sunday evening, at the First Presbyterian Church in New York. Four missionaries were present, and a large number of converts. The missionaries were:—Rev. J. H. Smith, of New York; Rev. J. H. Smith, of New York; Rev. J. H. Smith, of New York; Rev. J. H. Smith, of New York. The missionaries were:—Rev. J. H. Smith, of New York; Rev. J. H. Smith, of New York; Rev. J. H. Smith, of New York; Rev. J. H. Smith, of New York.

